1989A). I have not seen *Forsella s.n.*, but it is likely to be *A. aromatica* sensu Bayer, 1989B) as it is from the peak adjacent to Mt. Sacajawea, where *A. aromatica* is abundant. One specimen, *Suksdorf 1063* is clearly non-glandular with light brown phyllaries and upsurgent stolons and in my opinion typical *A. umbrinella* Rydberg (sensu Bayer 1988). The specimen from southern Alberta could pass for *A. aromatica* (Stebbins, pers. comm.) and is within the extended range of the species recently presented by me (Bayer 1989B). I was unable to obtain the British Columbia collection (*Selby 289*) for verification.

The most significant and controversial range extension they Chmielewski & Chinnappa 1988) report is *Bell & Johnson 766* from Mono Co., California. After examination of this non-glandular, black-phyllaried specimen, I conclude it is alpine *A. media* E. Greene (sensu Bayer 1988). Stebbins and Evert, after examining this specimen, concur that it is clearly *A. media* (Stebbins, pers. comm.).

In my opinion, two of the eight specimens that Chmielewski & Chinnappa (1988) have sited as *A. aromatica*, including the major range extension to California, are misidentified. Consequently, I still maintain that *A. aromatica* is a narrowly restricted endemic, based on the size of its range and the rather unique habitat requirements when compared to other sexually reproducing species of *Antennaria*. — *R. J. Bayer, Department of Botany, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E9, CANADA.*

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TWO WEEDY SPECIES, *AMMOSELINUM BUTLERI* (UMBELLIFERAE) AND *LEPIDIUM AUSTRINUM* (CRUCIFERAE), NEW TO MISSISSIPPI. — The following notes on two species, *Ammoselinum butleri* (S. Wats.) Coult. & Rose and *Lepidium austrinum* Small, are

additions to the flora of Mississippi. Both occur as weeds in open or partially shaded areas on sandy, sandy loam, or silty loam soils and in association with *Sclerochloa dura* (L.) Beauv. recently reported new to Mississippi (Carter, Morris, and Bryson 1990).

Ammoselinum butleri is a small sand parsley that occurs from Kansas, E Oklahoma and Arkansas southward into Texas (Correll and Johnston 1970, McGregor et al. 1986, Smith 1978). In Kansas this species is known from two counties where it is a weed in a lawn and a city park. In Texas it is reported principally from bottomlands and moist woodlands in the Timber Belt, and Blackland and Coastal prairies.

Specimens collected: MISSISSIPPI. **Sunflower Co.**: S of Drew, W of Hwy US 49W, Sec. 5, T22N, R3W, 11 Apr 1990, *Bryson 8799 & Newton* (IBE, NLU, SWSL); 1 mi W of Ruleville, S of Hwy MS 8, Sec. 2, T21N, R4W, 11 Apr 1990, *Bryson 8812 & Newton* (IBE, MO, SWSL, VDB). **Washington Co.**: 2.2 mi NE of Stoneville, Sec. 36, T19N, R2W, 20 Apr 1987 *Bryson 5354* (IBE, NLU, SMU, SWSL, TAES, VDB, VSC); 3 mi S of Leland, E of old Hwy US 61, pecan orchard, 21 Apr 1987, *Bryson 5368* (SWSL); S of Greenville and N of Hwy US 82, BASF Research Farm, 21 Apr 1988, *s. coll. s.n.* (SWSL); Stoneville, Mississippi Agricultural & Forestry Experiment Station, Delta Branch, lawn weed, 12 Apr 1990, *Bryson 8827* (SWSL).

This species is a common weed of lawns or disturbed areas, but it is also abundant in no-tillage experimental cotton and soybean-crop-production systems plots in the Stoneville area. With increased use of reduced tillage agriculture, *A. butleri* may become more widespread. However, it is speculated to have little economic effect on summer row-crop production because it is an early spring annual. It may have been overlooked in the past because its habit and habitat are similar to *Coronopus didymus* (L.) Small.

Lepidium austrinum is a hispid peppergrass of sandy or sandy loam soils. It ranges from southeastern Kansas and Oklahoma southward into southern Texas; it also occurs in the Trans-Pecos of Texas and in Mexico (Correll and Johnston 1970, McGregor et al. 1986). It also occurs in Arkansas and Louisiana but *L. austrinum* is rare in the eastern limits of its natural range and is undoubtedly introduced into South Carolina on imported wool (Al-Shehbaz 1986).

Specimens collected: MISSISSIPPI. **Washington Co.**: Leland, jct. old Hwy US 61 & Hwy US 82, May 1985, *Saucier 31* (SWSL); NE of Stoneville, Delta Experimental Forest, Sec 27, T19N, R7W, 15 Apr 1990, *Bryson 8848 & Newton* (IBE, MICH, NLU, SWSL); Leland, along Deer Creek Drive, 30 Apr 1990, *Elmore s.n.* (SWSL); Stoneville, Mississippi Agricultural & Forestry Experiment Station, Delta Branch, Sec. 11, T18N, R7W, 7 May 1990, *Bryson 8968* (DSC, DUR, FLAS, FSU, GA, GH, IBE, LSU, MICH, MISS, MISSA, MMNS, MO, NLU, NY, SMU, SWSL, TAES, TENN, UARK, US, VDB, VSC).

This species is an abundant weed in Washington County along roadsides, in no-till fields, and in wheat fields. In competition with wheat, it is not uncommon to find *L. austrinum* plants 1 to 1.2 m tall. Without crop competition plants are generally less than 0.5 m tall.

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THE IMPENDING NATURALIZATION OF *PISTACIA CHINENSIS* (ANACARDIACEAE) IN EAST TEXAS — Why do some exotic woody plants escape from cultivation and naturalize quickly while others require decades to do so? *Pistacia chinensis* Bunge is a Chinese tree that has been slowly naturalizing in South Central and East Texas. Even though this ornamental tree was introduced to cultivation in 1897 (Chittenden 1951) and according to Texas Agricultural Experiment Station records has been cultivated in Texas since 1918, this is the first report of the species naturalizing in North America (Shetler and Skog 1978). In contrast, another well-known Chinese tree, *Sapium sebiferum* (L.) Roxb., introduced to cultivation in about 1850 and to Texas in the early 1900's (Jamieson and McKinney 1938), has quickly naturalized and is displacing native coastal marsh species.

Barkley (1943) listed several exotic members of the Anacardiaceae but he and later botanists did not consider *P. chinensis* to be naturalized in Texas (Johnston 1988) or even in North America (Shetler and Skog 1978). *Pistacia atlantica* Desf. is listed as established in Washington Co. Utah (Welsh, Atwood, Goodrich, and Higgins 1987).